

TERMS OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

ory references, to insure execution.

a afvertising may emount to \$100 per annum, a dis

Trust sale of Valuable Land in Cumberland county

[16-tds]

A Tavern and Farm for Sale.

Land for Sale.

BOBT. HINDERSON.

250 000) Morus Multicaulis Trees at Public Sale

besal to be one of the largest in the world, is situate at Germitows, about one fourth of a mile from the Railroad Depot.

C. J. WOLBERT, Justice of a mile from the Railroad Depot.

RICHNONICAC LIBERTY .- The next session of this fustitution

4 500 per annum-payable half in advance and half on the lat

Scientific and Classical School

Scientific and Classical School THE subscribes will open a Scientific and Classical School in the cay of Richmond, or the 16th day of September next, in the Sichmond Seminary, now occupied as a School Room by the

Dr. Empre. The subject taught in the institution will be di-

white three classes. Spalling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic for first class will embrace Spalling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic for class will embrace the subjects of the first class, to be second class will entrace the subjects of the first class, to be second class will entrace the subjects of the Latin

The middle, will enbruce Chemistry, Natural and Moral Phi

sony, Mathematics, Algebra, Surveying, and the Greek and La

PENTENTIARY MANUFACTURES .- The undersigned in-

Fifty Dollars Reward.

has the patrons of this Institution and the public generally, here will, at all times, he found for sale, at the Pententiary on the cross street leading from the Main to Mayo's Bridge, severally manufactured at the Institution, consisting in part following, the same factors are supported by the consisting of the cons

Maries Languages—fee \$20—psyable as above.
For forther particulars see future advertisement

Argist 6 [96-1f]

Az:386 1

Jose 2 [10-tas] art if therefore should not be fair, then the next fair day.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

GROCERIES uncommonly Chenp.

WE have just received by the lust arrivals from New York (am constantly receiving) a lot of prime St. Croix Sugar, G. B. K. The Enquirent is published three times a week durial the session of the State Legislature, and twice a week group the rest of the year. TERMS OF SURSCRIPTION.

10 hbds Porto Rico Sugar
10 do prime retailing Molasses
10 do cheup do forservants
20 tierces and bbls N. Orleans do, a splendid article
100 bags Java, Green and Ro Coffees Fire Dollars per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, - to days to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and

is the nones, at the risk of the Editor, the postage of all ear paid by the Writers.—(The postage of a single letter is of any account to the writer. It is the accumulated post-acticative business, which operates us a serious tax upon In Store: 10,600 lbs best Smithfield Bacon, hog round

10,000 do Western Middings, non-pully low
5,000 do do Shoulders, unusually low
5,000 do extra Henns
The above articles have been purchased recently at very reduced
prices, and we are willing to sell (particularly these dull times) at
a small advance. We only wish persons coming in tows with their
wheat, &c., to give us a call before they purchase, as they will find
it decidedly to their interest to do so.

Sperm Candles.
20 boxes of the best, for sale
Cotton Yarns.

WYATT & WHITE. ment will pay for nine papers, annually, shall have the TERMS OF ADVERTISING. currently at distance must be accompanied with the advance

and he make of 30 percent; and to \$50, of 20 per cent.

Will Observe and Marriages from the country, whosever the
chadwring is unknown at this office, must be authorized a
conferring to unknown at this office, must be authorized to
conferring to unknown at this office, must be authorized to
conferring of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they
asked to positions and quizzes, has proved heretofore unavnil
Venus, therefore, insist in such a case upon the Communitional certified by the name of the Postmuster, written on the Tredegar Rolling Mills and Foundry, Richmond, Va
THE Tredegar Iron Company beg leave to inform the public that
their Rolling Mill and Forge are now in complete operation, and
they are prepared to execute, at the shortest notice, orders for every
description of bar fron, either hammered or rolled, umbracing
Plat Iron from 5 8 to 12 inches wide
Round and square, 3 16 to 4 do do
Hoops, 3 4 to 2 1-2
Band, 2 to 6; box and tank Iron;
Railund Axles, hammered on the most approved plan, and warranted; Splicing Plates for railreads, cut and punched to order; rail-

First sale of Valuable Land in Cumberland county of the Vil NT to the terms of a deed, hearing date 21st day of the Vil NT to the terms of a deed, hearing date 21st day of the Vil NT to the terms of a deed, hearing date 21st day of the Vil NT to the scheerland in the Carlo of the County Court charmed and executed by the Interior A. Treat and Elizabeth in the Villadas, the find in said deed mentioned, will be sold to be untion, for cash on the premises, on Monday, the second of Societies of the Villadas, the find whereon the said John A. Treat now recare the tract of land whereon the said John A. Treat now recare the tract of land whereon the said John A. Treat now recare the tract of land whereon the said John A. Treat now recare disparding county, which her on the West of the road comrealled distinct road, which part of the said tract is supposed
that the hundred acres, more or less, and is, except about thy
art the road, subject to a prior incumbrance in favor of Ste-Rational Axies, halmered on the most approved pain and warranter; Sphening Plates for ratificads, cut and punched to order; ratificad iron do.

In connection with their Rolling Mill and Forge, the Tredegar Company have erected an extensive Iron and Brass Foundry, Smithing and Machine Shop. In this department of their business, they are presented to furnish all descriptions of Castings for raillouds,

ing and Machine Shop. In this department of their business, they are prepared to furnish all descriptions of Castings for railboads, mill genring, and other purposes, and to have the same fitted up in the very hest manner, having secured the services of the must experienced and skiffel artizans that could be obtained.

Having entire confidence in their shiftly to serve the public upon as good terms and with as good work as any similar establishment in the Union, they respectfully solicit a share of their partonage.

FRANCIS B. DEANE, Jr.,

May 17 [3-:6] President Tredegar from Company. want the rod, subject to a prior incumbrance in favor of Ste-W. Trent." The sale will be made subject to the prior in trace... The title is believed to be uneacceptionable, but as and the mule by us as Trustees, we will convey such title is a vested in us. WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, THOMAS GREEN, Trastets. 35,000 BUSHELS BITUMINOUS COAL

DROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th day of August next for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard in this city, thirty five thousand businels of Bituminous Coal, to be as "free from sulphar" as possible. Preference will be given for this kind of coal, even should the price De something higher, and persons offering will do well to turnish proof of this quality of their coal. One third, at least, of the whole quantity must be lump or coarse coal, and the remaining two-thirds may be fine or smith's coal—the whole to be subject to the inspection of the proper officer of the Navy Yard. The delivery may commence as early as the contractor pleases, but must be completed on or before the 30th day of November next. Boad, with approved securities, will be required, and ten per centum retained from the amount of each payment until the contract is fulfilled.

August 2 A Tavern and Farm for Sale.

PHE subscriber is desirous of selling his Tavern at Islo of Wight Court-bouse, with the Farm, containing 400 acres, and Saw and its wills thereto attached. To a person disposed to engage in the histories, this is an eligible situation, and affords a good instance of central—being now under a lease, ending with the present year, at \$400 per annum. The Tavern is a large two story of a harlding, with four tooms and a passage on each flior, and as building, which, by means of folding doors, and its connection the front, affords a disting room gufficient to accommodate with a 100 persons; and the Court-house and other public buildings, it is a larged wholly upon these premises, precludes the probability are other Tavern being established in the vicinity. The subscriber lives at so great a distance from the above propagation of the probability of the greatly prefers a sale of it, and will, therefore, make the saver accommodating; but, if it he could imposed of in this way the lat of October next, it will then be offered upon a lease of the class of the county of the county of the made to a person, at the University of Virginia, or to A. Atkinson, and it results in the county. (Sambhield P. O.) August 2

August 2

**ISS McCLENACHAN'S Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, Nos. 11 and 13, Carroll Place, Bleecker st., N. York. The fall term of this establishment will commence on the 7th of September. Those parents disposed to place their children under her care are referred to Lewis Web5, Esq., Richmond. the University of Virginia, or to A. Atkinson, b. I. Thomas Woodley, (in person, or by letter, post paid,) whom reside in the county, (Smithfield P. O.,) and are an international for the some. W. H. WOODLEY, 22-118] University of Virginia. The Norfolk Beacon and Old Dominion will please copy the social week till list September, and forward their accounts for the collection. August 2

A CARD. J. I. ANDREWS & BROTHERS, New York: ANDREWS & BROTHERS, New Orleans; E. L. ANDREWS & Co., Mobile, Commission Merchants.

We tender our services to our friends and the public as Commission Merchants, assuring them that whatever business they may entrust to our charge shall be properly attended to.

We shall be prepared at all times to grant facilities on consignments.

J. I. Andrews, is the resident partner in New York.
Z. Andrews, " New Orleans.
E. L. Andrews, " Mobile. 22-91*

Land for Sale.

EING desirous of changing my residence I have determined to sell my two tracts of land in the county of Comberland. The enpowerhed I reside, two miles below the Court-house, upon main stage tool, contains about six hundred acres, with the neverment of a large and well built two story dwelling house, see house, and office, with all other houses suitable and convent for a large and well built two story dwelling house, as for a large and well built two story dwelling house, as for a large and well built two story dwelling house, as for a large and well built two story with a Trach-Machine, and several new tobseco barns. A portion of the date lighty improved by maturing, and is well adapted to the former of corn, wheat and tobseco, and all kinds of fruit common has country. The Brook Hill tract lies upon the Appointance of a few miles well improved by milds, contains about a thousand acressing portion of which is bottom land of good quality. This is well improved with new framed tobacco houses, a granary is a machine attached thereto, with many comfortable cabins for grow. Believing no person will buy without viewing the premisal further description is decined universary. In my absence, and the Boson will show the lauds to any person who may call July 23 THE SWEET SPRINGS in Virginia are now open for the re THE SWEET SPRINGS in Virginia are now open for the reception of company—and the proprietor, together with the gentlemen having charge of the establishment, pledge themselves to render every attention possible to those who may favor this place with their patronage.

Sweet Springs, July 23

22-9t

Sweet Springs, July 23

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern.

O'N Sunday last, July 21st, our store near the O'd Market, was feloniously entered by some one, who broke open our Desk and took therefrom between eight and nine hundred dollars in notes and specie. Among the notes were the following: There four, five and ten dollar notes to the amount of about one hundred dollars on the Bank of the State, and Bank of Cape Pear of North Carolina; one ten dollar note on the Bank of Tennessee; one five dollar note on the Camden Bank of South Carolina, one end budly turn. Some small notes on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, of the denomination of two and three dollars.

One Note negotifible and psyable at the Bank of Virginia, executed in favor of \$\mathbb{R}\$. Hill & Co., by Jno. G. Wade, and dated on the 2th day of June, 1850, for \$540, and payable 16. days after date.

Will, he said at juddie sale on Wednesday, the 18th September, 1812, at half past 19 o'clock in the forenous, at the High-said Languages, Germantown, about 6 miles from the city of Phickelina, the headed and gift thousand genuine Moras Multicarlis a feature of the sale Designow growing most fuxuriently, and pronounced by judges to regard, if not superior, to any Trees now growing in this State.

Taxes. - \$500 and cader, cash; \$500 to 1,000, cash. 5 per cent, state is a consequent of the is a consequent state is a consequent state is a consequent state in a consequent state is a consequent state in the second of the state is a consequent state in the second of the second 24th day of June, 1859, for \$540, and payable 60 days effect date.—Also, \$650 in Scrip by the James River and Kanawka Company, among which, the following are the only numbers recollected.—They are of the denomination of \$20, letter A, payable to and

27.38

consequent of opercent, on additisover \$1,000.
Captiones, with particulars, will be ready for delivery at the special Marton week previous to sale—the trees may remain in a ground until December next.

Y B The Highfull thecomery, now in full operation, and he seem in he one of ten because. 2733 2733 2744
2739 2734 2739 2744
The Public are therefore hereby notified and warned, not to trade
for or take the above described. Note by John G. Wade, et to trade
for or take the said above described Scrip, as measures will be
adopted to prevent the same from being paid to any other than the
subscribers—and we hereby offer and bind ourselves to pay what
an ill be considered a liberal reward for the above described money,
New the John G. Wade and Scrip—and \$100 for the apprehension Note by John G Wade and Scrip-and \$100 for the apprehension detection of the Thief. HILL & DABNEY. ction of the Thief. will compense on the first day of October.

assent Department—J. F. Krenna, Professor.

abbonatous Department—S. Mayon, Professor.

con Department—Duties divided between the two preceding

Staunton Law School.

THE subscriber's school for the instruction of young gentlemen in the study of the law will open on the first day of December ext, and close the first day of April following. His plan of instruction will consist in the use of approved text books, prescribed for the perusal and study of the learner—prelections, accompanied with explanations of the text—daily or tri weekly examination-by the tracher, and occasionally original lectures on particular titles

with explanations of the calculations of the teacher, and occasionally original lectures on particular titles of the law.

His text books will be, Blackstone's Commentaries, (Chitty's edition, with Baron Field's Analysis,) Cruise's Digest, Stephen on Pleading, Ist volume of Starks on Exidence, Francis' Maxims of Equity and Tucker's Commentaries. Such as purpose to attend should provide themselves with these text books, especially Chitty's Blackstone with Field's Analysis, Cruise's Digest, abridged or remodified by Judge Lomax, in three volumes, is preferred to the original, and of this, an ample aumber of copies, together with some few of the other works, can be obtained here. Though the main design of the subscriber's plan be to impart elementary instruction, those who enter sufficiently advanced in their studies, or who shall become sufficiently inductionated in the theory of rights and remedies to commence the study of the practice, will be instructed in the abstruse but useful learning of special pleading, in the branches of the practice embracing the forms of procedure in Courts of law and equity, and in the department of conveyancing. The subscriber would recommend Staunton as a place highly eligible for a legal novitiate on the acore of its society. The sound morals and steady habits of its citizens—the salubrity of its cl mato, and last, though not the least, the chempons of its living. Subscriber's fee \$100, payable in advance. Those who purpose attending are requested to signify their intention by letter by the 10th of November next. The tentup of the first class will be \$15 per sea.

The tentup of the first class will be \$15 per sea.

The tentup of the first class will be \$15 per sea.

By ground do. 40 do.

The challestic season will consist of 10 months, beginning in fiture on the 1st Oxober, and terminating the last of July.

The terence a made to Rev. Adam Empire, Dr. Gev. Watson, C. C. P. BURRUSS.

and br. XeCles.

WM. PRYOR.

25—14

Staunton, July 19. Belleisle Manufacturing Company.

THE Belleisle Company is now so far in operation as to be able from this time, to supply Natts of all sizes; and by improvements in their machinery, the quality of their Nails will hereafter be found unexceptionable. For sale by

JOHN R. TRIPLETT & SON.

[18-3m] Agents for the Co. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. THE universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and

The following, viz:

Series and Satinets, heavy, for negro clothing; fine do. Jeans: makers, Pains, Cotton Osmburgs, Blue Domestica, single and subsenors; Bars and Bagging; &c.; HEAVY PLANTATION of the Esand SHOES: Also fine Shoes and Boots; Harness of Esand SHOES: Also fine Shoes and Boots; Harness of Esand, Waron, Carts, Drays, Coal Cars, Railroad do, Wheelmoss of all descriptions; Cutting Knives, Wheat Fans, of the best approved construction; French Burr Mill Stones, a general assertion; Refrieerators, Safes, Wardrobes; Nails and Spikes, of Lives and State of the stat THE universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demond for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy, which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratilying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afficted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprieto of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be reflected from a greater or less degree of sufferior, and be improved in general health; for, in no case of suffering from disease, can they be taken in van. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the longs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, it taken but for three or four drys, never fail.—Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve they are all administrations of some accuse and violent further aid. Their effect upon feve Fifty Dollars Reward.

SCONDED from the subscribers, about the last of May, a neZo mun named BOB. We hired him from the estate of Zachin the Gruder, deceased, at the Short Pump, about twelve miles
the Gruder, deceased, at the Short Pump, about twelve miles
the Rechanded. Said eggro is about 25 or 26 years old, about 5
for 9 inches high, stout made, dark brown complexion, with a
said face; slow spoken when spoken to. He has a brother
should be the spoken when spoken to. He has a brother
should be the spoken when spoken to.
He has a brother
should be the spoken when spoken to.
He has a brother
should have been working as striker to the
should be the spoken when spoken to the striker to the
should be spoken when spoken to the striker to the
striker between the spoken working as striker to the
striker between the spoken when the spoken spoken to the striker, and twenty dollars
son the State, and all reasonable charges paid, if delivered
son Casterfield county, on James river, about 6 miles above
mond.

C. & N. GREEN.

Commission Business. General Commission and Farwarding Business, carried on for the state of the CHARLES M. MITCHmany years in this city by the subscribers under the style and firm the continued by the subscribers under the style and firm the EENSHAW, MITCHELL & CO. Our prior having been in employment of Mr. Mitchell for seven years, and being fully actuated with every branch of the business, we are enabled with absence to recommend our services to the late patrons of the desired, assuring them that our best exertions will be used for the motion of their interests. We occupy the same houses in which it is a many the part of the patrons of the desired, assuring them that our best given the same house in which it is a many that the patrons of the patrons o small and the latter to large doses of the Life Flats, and very many terical affections, hypocondringuism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficiency plants. Full directions for the use of these other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the eacy of the Pheair Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesafe and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulum of the above medicines, see Moffit's "GOOD SAMARTAN," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. LEWIS D. CRENSHAW WILLIAM R. MITCHELL, JOHN M. HARVEY. 26-8t

Morus Multicaulis and Silk Worm Eggs Morus Multicaulis and Silk Worm Eggs E subscriber offers for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, Morus luticaulis Trees in any quantity, deliverable next November; a variety of Silk Worm Eggs, among which are 10 ounces on moth White and Yellow, warranted genuine, ready for delinew. Companies or individuals wanting to supply themselves Eggs for the second crop or for next year, are informed, that had resigned will fornish them of Mammoth White, Mammoth and Yellow, Yellow Ball, Two Crop White and Orange, Immedicines for sale.
French, Garman and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.
All post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Frepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway.
New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell mmoth Sulphur and the Pea Nut varieties-all rear For sale by A. Duval, Richmond, and John Spences, North mia put up so as to 20 to any part of the world; each kind is End, Va.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the U. S. and the Canadas.—
Ask for Moffut's Life Pills and Phenix Batters; and be sure that a fice simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

[June 7]

9—if and warranted. Apply, post paid, at the Office of the Virgi Also, a supply of the most approved Works on the Cultivation of the Tree, and the Management of Silk, from the hatching of the Eggs to the dying of the Silk.

J. H. D. L. May 31 J. H. D. LOWNES

Tuenty Dollars Reward. Ticenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from Creek Coal Mines, Chesterfield, on Monday.

29th July, JUE, a dark Negro, 5 feet Sor 9 inches high; believed to have a scar on one of his check-bones, ite was bought
of R. E. Combes, Falmouth, but says he was originally from Pauquier county. A reward of ten dollars will be given if he is lodged
in any Jail out of Chesterfield, and notice given; or twenty dolhars if delivered at Creek Pits. Address George E. Wills, care of
Coas, Elies & Sons, Richmond.

August 2

Valuable Mechanics at Auction Valuable McChanics at Auction

Valuable McChanics at Auction

in the Borough of Norfolk, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, negro men Alfred, Robert and Henry. Alfred and Robert are between 25 and 30 years of age, front blicklayers, and very experienced workmen. Henry is about 25 years of age, and is a first-rate brickmaker.

WM. B. LAMB. the pricemaker. WM. B. LANB. Sergeant and Committee of the estate of Arthur Taylor, dec'd. August 9 27-14s

N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA.-At Rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Lunea-berg county, the 1st day of July, 1839; George L. Bayn and Phineas Powikes, Pit'sfe.

against
Henry A. Fowlkes and Mary Fowlkes.
The defendant Henry A. Powlkes, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactery evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that he appear here on or before the first Monday in October next, and the his maswer to the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that he appear here on or before the first Monday in October next, and the his maswer to the plaintiffs by his larger than the property of this order be forthwish inserted. plaintiffs' hill-and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Richmond Enquirer, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

A Copy-Teste, W. H. TAYLOR, C.

BEING unable, in consequence of a paralytic affliction, to give personal attention to my farms, I therefore wish to still my LANDS where I reside, in the county of Powlatan, about thirty mites above Richmond, immediately above Michaux's fery, on the Big bend of James river, extending near four mites in the river, nearly opposite to Goorhland Court-house, and immediately opposite to Mr. Stanard's farm, called Lattle Creek, containing about 2:300 acres, with a con-iderable proportion of valuable low grounds, and a plentifel supply of weed land. This place is remark hely healthy. The buildings consist of a good Dwelling-house, with all necessary out louses. The land is well adapted to wheat, tobiceo, corr, oats and clover. It is now worked airwo distinct farms, and will be sold in one entire tract, as divided, as may be most agreeable to the purchasers. A more menute description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed every person disposed to purchase will view the premises. All persons disposed to purchase are hereby invited to visit the subscribut, and thereby ascertain the terms, which will be made accommodating.—If desired, the purchase can be accommodated with 50 or60 very likely Negroes, and also with the stock, &c., on the farm.

July 23 [22—w6w]

N. CHANCERY—Virgonara.—In Comberland County Creat, 24th Jumes Ricer Lands for Sale. N CHANCERY-Vikornia. - In Comberland County Court, 24th

day of June, 1809; Zachariah Talley,

A. Robinson, Gross Robinson and Sarah Robinson, D'fts. With A monator, Orea Reliason and Saina Romason, Orea.
The defendant, William A. Robinson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Asa mbly and the rules of this Count, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, it is ordered, fixthe said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order. he forth with inserted in some newsp per published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county. A Copy-Teste, B. B. WOODSON, D. C.

The N DOLLAGS REWARD of will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of DANIEL, who abscorded from Mrs. A fan hyrd's plantation, about the first of May fast. Baniel is 35 years old, about 5 feets mehre high, dark complexion, bow-legged, and stutters very much. I will give the above reward, if Daniel is contined in just, so that I get him again.—My Post Office is Columbia, Physical county, Va.

Aug 6 [25-w6-2] ISHAM CHEATHAM.

Aug 6 [28]—a5a.] ISHAM CHEATHAM.

Library of the late J TATE Esq

E have new arranged and offer for sale the L. w and Miscellaneous Library of the late Joseph Tate Esq., comprising many rare and valuable books.

SMITH & PALMER.

July 6

N conformity with an act of the General Assembly of the Common wealth, entitled "an act to reduce into one act the severacts concerning escheators," I do hereby make known to all who it may concern, that it appears by a certificate of the Escheat for the county of Halifax, duted the 25th July, 1839, and receiv at this office, that on the 27th October, 1838, a tract of land, co aining 200 series, situate in Halifax county, and of which Job flammond died steized, has duly escheated to this Commonwealth S. H. PARKER, Reg. L. Office.

GEO P. CRUMP & THOS. B. CARTER TILL attend to a General Agency and Collecting
Business. Their knowledge of the inhabitants,
Ac. is as good as any other Collectors' in the City—
Our Office is next to Messrs. F. & J. S. James and the

D. M. HOYT, Richmond, Va. Our Office is next to Messrs. F. & J. S. James and the High Constable's. GEORGE P CRUMP, AND

THOMAS B. CARTER.

Mammoth White Silk Worm Eggs. sand Eggs, of the celebrated kind, at his residence near the Virginia Boptist Seminary. Persons who wish to get the genuine kind had better make early applica-JAMES O. BREEDEN. June 7

CHEAP MUSIC. HE largest collection of Music ever offered for sale in this State may be selected from, at the store of the Subscriber, who is now enabled to sell at the Philadelphia and New York wholesale and retail prices.

P H TAYLOR. Piano Forte and Music Store opposite the Banks 10-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.-Having connected with us Mr. John L. Bacon, we will conduct, as peretofore, a wholesale and retail staple and fancy Dry Goods business, under the style of Binfords & Bacon The name of the late firm will only be used in closing its JAMES J. BINFORD & CO. Richmond, Aug. 1. 25-6t

Mechanicsville Turern for Sale. offers for sale his Tavern, at the termination of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, and five and a half miles from the City of Richmond, and immediately on the Tappa-hannock Stage Route, and at the junction of the roads leading to Hanover Court-house, Cold Harbour, &c. — The improvements are a large two story house, with a good kitchen, dairy, ice house, stables, and all the necessary out houses, and all newly built; it has attached to it 55 acres of land, the greater portion well timbered. and sufficient for the support of the place for a number of years; it is situated in a most desirable neighborhood. and as healthy as any stand in lower Virginia; it has been occupied as a Tavern ever since it was built, and has the reputation of being a good situation. Any per son wishing to purchase the above property, can get information respecting it, by addressing the subscriber, (post paid.) at the Richmond Post Office, or by calling on him on the premises.

ACHILLES LUMPKIN. P S. The subscriber will take this method to inform his friends and the public, that he will continue to keep a private entertainment till it is disposed of. 27-91 August 9

Real Estate for Sale. HE owner wishing to emigrate to Kentucky offers for sale the Oakley Farm. This property lies in Campbell county, four miles from Lynchburg, and consists of 200 acres of land which, in point of fertility, are excelled by none in the county. The dwelling house is a two story brick building, and comfortable, with all the necessary out houses. Also my household and kitchen furniture, stock, &c. Any person wishing to purchase, can examine the premises, and in the event of a sale, can have possession in time to commence seeding -Terms will be made accommodating July 12 [19-11N] JOHN E. GREAN.

A T a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on the 11th day of June, 1839: It was Resolved. That books of subscription to the additional capital of this Bank, as authorized by law, be opened forthwith at the Bank at Richmond by the Cashier, and at the several branches by the Cashiers thereof; and also at Portsmouth, under the superintendance of John A. Chandler, John W. Murdaugh and H. L. Wil-For every share taken, \$25 must be paid, with inter-

est thereon from the 3d instant, when the Commonwealth subscribed and paid for 3 250 shares; and \$75 in three equal instalments of two, four and six months thereafter with interest from the same period.

A. ROBINSON, JR., Caskier.

IF A book of subscription is accordingly opened at the Bank of Virginia. June 14 Office Exchange Bank of Virginia, ?

RICHMOND, July 15, 1839 THE undersigned is authorised, under a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, to open books of subscription for the residue the stock of the institution, in which the present stock holders will have the privilege of subscribing at par until the 15th August next. \$10 per share to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the 30th day of August, in cash or in stock notes at 60 days.

W. P. STROTHER, Cashier.

Bigger's Prize Office. More Prizes sold at Fortune's Home.

Drawn Nos. of the Sussex County Lottery, No. 25 3 22 50 37 14 28 46 38 41 60 59 69 7 Nos. 14 50 60 sold and paid at sight by Bigger. Drawn Nos of the Monongalia Lottery, Extra, No. 5, 47, 5, 62, 32, 17, 2, 18, 63, 6, 30

Whole 5 18 30 a capital of \$400, sold and paid as usual at eight by Rigger Drawn Numbers of the Virginia Norfolk Lottery, Class No. 4:

72 7 4 70 30 35 45 34 1 74 41 76 9 19 Whole Ticket 34 70 76, a prize of \$150, sent to a Correspondent, and will be paid when presented at Bigger's Office. 1 To adventurers in Latteries.

We will continue to sell tickets in all Lotteries advertised in this paper, under the management of Messrs Gregory & Co.; and all orders, as heretofore, meet the most prompt attention. Every Saturday we have a Lot tery, with a capital varying from 30,000 to 50,000 dollars, and when cash or prize tickets are enclosed, our friends at a distance may rely on our investing for them in the best schemes on band

We anticipate (in a few days) the pleasure of presenting a Grand Scheme, with a capital of 100,000 dol-

Let all orders be directed to the old established Prize Office of THOS. B BIGGER. [20-tf] Richmond, Va. July 16

Managers' Office, Lichmond, Va.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$100 000 Lottery authorized by the STATE OF MARYLAND to erect a Town Hall and other buildings in the city of Baltimore. Class No. 1, for 1839.

To be positively drawn in the city of Baltimore on Wed nesday, September 25, 1839, under the superintend-ence of the commissioners. D S GREGORY & Co , (successors to Yates & M'Intyre.)

| Hanagers | 1 Grand Capital of \$100 000 | 10 Prizes of 1 Splendid Prize of 25 000 | 10 do of I Prize of 10 000 i 20 do of 8 000 50 do of 6 095 50 do of do of 6,000 | 62 do of I do of 5 000 | 63 do of en of 4 (44) Besides prizes of \$150-\$140-\$120-\$100-\$50-\$40

-and lowest prizes \$20

75 No Lottery-12 Drawn Ballots Tickets only \$20, Halves 10, Quarters 5, Eighths 2 50, Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$250 Do do 25 half do 125 do 25 quarter do 62 50 25 eighth do do Orders for Tickets and Shares, or Certificates of Packages, in the above magnificent scheme, will receive the

most prompt attention, and an official account of the drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us Address D. S. GREGORY & CO . Managers.

July 30 [24-10] Hoyt's Bank of Prizes.



HOYT'S Latteries for August. A small investment may secure a GOLDEN HARVEST

\$40,000!! Alexandria Lettery,

	C.4.5 0. 1	or 1500	
To be drawn	at Alexandria	a D C , August I	7, 1539.
	SPLESDID	SCHEME.	Samuel -
1 Prize of	\$40,000	25 Prizes of	1,000
1	15 000	25	500
1	6 000	25	300
1	4 000	100	200
i	2 625	&c., &c.	
i	5,000		
i	3 000		
	9 500		

Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion. A certificate of a package of 25 W holes will be sent for \$130. Shares in proportion.

\$30,000. Virginia Richmond Lottery,

Class 5, for 1539. Alexandria, Va , August 24, 1839. GRAND CAPITALS. 10.000 | 50 5 000 | 00 3 500 | 60 3 327 | 63 &c . &c. 3 065

2,500 Ticke's \$10-Shares in proportion A certificate of a package of 25 Wholes will be sent for \$130. Shares in proportion.

TP Hout's Farerite 21

Virginia Fetersburg Lottery,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., August 31, 1839. CAPITALS \$40 000 1 15 000 5 840 3 000 2 000 | 250 1 500 | 64 Tickets only \$10-Snares in proportion.

A certificate of a package of 26 Whole Tickets will

be sent for \$130. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

\$100,000.

Lottery authorized by the State of Maryland, Class No. 1, for 1830. - To be drawn on the 25th Sept., 1839. leading Capitals are-One Grand Prize \$100 000, 1 of 25 000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 6,005, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 10 of 3,000, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,500, 50 of 1,000-and a great many other very fine prizes, amounting to an immense sum of

money 75 No. Lottery, and 12 drawn ballots A certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme will sent for \$250. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Half Tickets \$125

do 25 Quarter do 62 50 do 25 Eighths do 31 25 Do Single Whole Tickets \$20-Shares in proportion Orders for tickets in the above lottery are solicited without delay-IF To be directed to the seller of all the large prizes which are sold in this part of the country D. M. HOYT, Richmond, Va.

Dues your Mother know you're out?

ARTIN VAN BUREN AND HENRY CLAY
have gone "wisiting" folks at the North, and Madame Fortune has come to stay a "pretty considerable
spell" at Hoyl's, in Richmond While the friends of the great men are showing their devotion to them, the admirers of her Ladyshop will doubtless avail themselves of the rare opportunity now offered of saluting the "Dame" in person. She has determined to take Hoyt's patrons under her special protection, and for this purpose has stationed herself over Hoye's door to "receive com pany," and notice who buys of his lucky tickets. Some say that she is blinded by a bandage—but a little notice will show that she "knows what she is about," and she requests us to say, that if the prizes of \$50,000, \$40,000, &c., &c., presented by her to Hoyt, are not sufficient to satisfy her friends of the fact, she will soon put the matter "all straight" by presenting them with one of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Her friends are requested to call and see her at Hoyt's, corner below the ruins of the Eagle.

WANTED immediately, at this office, a Boy of July 30 good habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, to learn the PRINTING BUSINESS. A knowledge of the English language is indispensably necessary.

Of the Select Committee on the subject of Slavery. would naturally conflict

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to the abolition of Slavery, together with various petitions relating to the subject of Slavery, having had the same under consideration, ask leave to submit the following Slavery, as it exists within the United States, is an

POLISICS.

REPORT

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1839.

institution for the introduction of which the citizens of the United States are not responsible. That it is an evil, none deny. That it has a remedy, all hope. But at what time, in what way, an institution sanctioned by time-as old, indeed, as the history of our race, is to be

exterminated, are grave questions.

The prayer of the petitioners extends to several objects. 1st. They ask the Legislature of New Hampshire protect her citizens against the laws of the State of Alabama, while stopping there for the purpose of trade, or otherwise.

It seems to your committee that the Legislature of New Hamp-line cannot in any way interfere with the laws of another State. Each State is sovereign within its own limits, except so far as that sovereignty may be controlled by the Constitution and laws of the U.S.-If the law of which the Petitioners complain is an assumption of power delegated to the Federal Govern ment, and in contraversion of any general statute, it is inoperative and void; and the party aggreeved, may have his remedy for an injury received by resorting to the tribunals of the Federal Government, established for the protection of the citizens of the U.S., in the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. If the law of which complaint is made is not unconstitutional, but an exercise of State sovereignty, of power not delegated by the Federal Government, any interference on the part of New Hampshire, by the establishment of an agency as proposed or otherwise, would be not only in violation of the Constitution of the U. S. but of the

laws of nations, and punishable as such. Your committee go further! They believe, not only that any interference by the Legislature of one State with the laws of another, could not be tolerated, but that the attempt by citizens of one State, individually societies, to overthrow the institutions or laws of another State, by sending emissaries, scattering documents, pam phiets or papers within the State, against its declared will, is in disregard of her rights-an outrage against religion and morality. New Hampshire has no better authority to interfere with Alabama, her laws, her usages, her local institutions, than France with Rossia No power on earth can rightfully interfere, except Congress; and that only to a certain extent, limited and circum scribed by the Constitution Now, if one State cannot interfere with another, he what right can its citizene? If that interference is prohibited shall it be attempted?-Does religion teach dis bedience to law? Does morality? The petitioners next ask the passage of a resolution declaring that Congress ought to prohibit the slave trade

between the States They do not suggest under what article or clause of the Constitution Congress might exercise the power here claimed. It is supposed, however, that the claim is made under that clause which authorises Congress "to regulate Commerce among the several States." Does this clause give the power? It will be observed that the power here given is to regulate, not to probabit; and even if the power to regulate necessarily carries with it the power to prohibit, it can never be exercised justly, or constitutionally, till that exercise has become a matter of imperious necessity - a necessity so organities to en nanger the General Government. But take another

view of it.

If slaves are not the proper subject of property, if they cannot be longht and sold like wher commodities, they are not articles of commerce; consequently, the right of interference, here claused, under the clause granting the power "to regulate commerce," cannot be sustained. If they are, if property can be held in them, their sale, exchange or transfer, must be subject to the same rules, regulated by the same laws, as the sale, exchange, or transfer of other commodities question, then, resolves itself into this; can Congress, without some urgent necessity, prohibit the transfer of a certain commedity, called slaves, from one State to another: Your committee think not. If it be conceded, that Congress has the power, ordinarily to prohibit the transfer of one article of commerce, why not another? And if another, why not all? But will it be pretended that Congress may probabil all trade, all intercourse?-Certainly, those who formed the Constitution never could have intended this:

But if the power were clearly gra ' 1, your committee believe that its exercise would be attended with dif ficulties of so serious a character, that it should not be attempted. They think, that the union of the S alee, the preservation of the integrity of that instrument which secures it, the peace, harmony and quiet of the South, are objects paramount to the naked assertion of a power, the exercise of which would be attended with no possible advantage. The prohibition could not di-minish the number of slaves, it could not relieve them of their butthens; it could benefit no one, it might in

The third instance in which the interference of the Legislature is solicited, is in a declaration, that Congress ought to abelish slavery in the District of Columbia.

By the Constitution of the U.S., Congress has exclusive jur selection within the District of Columbia. It is not denied, that the words of the grant, so far as words

can give it, give power to abolish Slavery. "Exclusive jurisdiction" is a power as unlimited as words can ex press. But your committee are of opinion, that although the expression were sufficiently broad to confer the power, its exercise ought not, and cannot be attempted, with out a breach of taith on the part of the General Govern-

It is well known, that the territory embraced within the "ten miles square," was coded to Congress by the States of Maryland and Virginia; and that at the time of the cession slavery was by law established in each of those States. Now what was the object of the cession? That the place where Congress should assemble where the seat of Government should be fixed, might not be subject to laws, which could in any way endanger the security of Congress or obstruct the independent action of any branch of the General Government -This your committee believe to have been the sole object of the cresion; and that it was made with the under standing, and upon the implied faith that the laws usages, and local customs of the ceded territory should be scrupulously respected, except so for as they might interfere with the object for which the cession was made. The question then arrays, does domestic slavery within

the District of Columbia, in any way detract from the full enjoyment of the privileges intended to be secured by the cession? Your committee think not It does not tollow, that because Congress has exclusive legislation. slavery may therefore be abolished. Nothing but the most orgent necessity that should propard the security of the General Government could justily it Put this principle to the test.

Congress, says the Abelitionist, has the right of ex

clusive legislation; therefore, slavery may be abulished. Congress, says the Atheist, has the right of exclusive logislation; therefore, Christianity may be abolished -Congress, says another sect, has the right of exclusive legislation; therefore, the institution of marriage may be abolished

Now each of these fanatics sustains his proposition by the most rigid rules of logic. He frames the syllegism categorically, and triumphantly asks, it his conclusion can be avoided? But will any one pretend, that Congress may abolish Christianity, or marriage, within the D strict Columbia, because exclusive legislation is given ?-Your committee think not

But if no constitutional barrier copyed, if the Abolition cause could be effected without jenparding the Union by the fierce collision that must ensue, of what possible advantage could it be to the slave, or to any other person Before the law could go into operation every slave would be removed from the District and sold. Would his situation be improved? The petitioners next ask the passage of a resolution.

declaring that slavery ought to be abolished within the

By the several treaties by which the Territories were ceded to the Government of the United States, it was guaranteed, that the inhabitants of the ceded Territories should be confirmed in their rights, that their property should be secured, and that at the proper time, new States should be erected out of the Territories, "according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immu-nities of citizens of the United States." But it is among the sovereign rights of the States to establish or abolish slavery within their own limits, respectively -Congress can impose no conditions in relation to slave-ry, upon the admission of a new State into the Union; since it is guaranteed by the treaty, that each State erected out of the Territory, shall have the same rights of sovereignty, as are secured to the old States.

Now, if upon the admission of a new State, slavery may be established within its limits, of what avail would it be to exclude it from the Territory? Besides, in the VOLUME XXXVI .-- No. 28.

settlement of the Territories, the citizens of the slave States have an equal right with the citizens of the free States, to carry with them their own peculiar institutions. With the enjoyment of this right, the abolition of slavery

But a sufficient inducement for Congress to refrain from the exercise of this power, were there no constitutional objection, is to be found in the peculiar nature of the Federal Government, and the difference in the local institutions of the States over which it exercises its control. Its power is restricted to a line beyond which it cannot pass. The States are justly jealous of the power of the Federal Government, and it will ever be found most predent, to refrain from the exercise of power not clearly granted by the Constitution. That instrument was framed in a spirit of mutual concession and compromise, and it can be preserved only by cultivating the same spirit. Whatever may kindle the passions, excite the jealousy and distrust of the States, extinguish of forbearance and fraternal affection, which laid the foundation of our confederacy, and has hitherto sustained it, cannot be too sedulously avoided; and he that would excite the angry feelings, that would sow among the States the ereds of disunion, should be regorded in any other light, than that of a friend to his

ountry, or to humanity. In relation to the annexation of Texas, your commit tee deem it sufficient to say, that they are not aware that there is any disposition on the part of the Congress of Texas, or of the United States, to unite the two govern-

Finally, the petitioners ask, that a resolution may be passed, declaring that the resolution of the House of Re-presentatives of the Congress of the U.S., by which all morials relating to the abolition of slavery, upon the presentation of the same, were ordered to he upon the table, without any further action thereon, was an infringe-

mer t of the right of pctition.
Your committee are aware of the delicacy of the subject to which this resolution relates. They are aware of the almost sacred character that attaches to the right of petition; and they hope, they have approached it, fully sensible of the task assigned them. What constitutes the right of petition? Where does it egin? Where does it end? Of what does it consist? Where does it end?

hegin f

Can it be defined? It may be well to recur to its history, to ascertain what is meant by these three words, which have become of such potent significance.

The first article of the amendment of the Constitution of the U S, did not create this right. Indeed, it was never created. The right of petition was inherent in every British subject, inalienable but by his consent. It was coeval with Parliament.

The English Bill of Rights, declared by Parliament, upon the accession of William and Mary, contains a provision, substantially the same as that contained in the list article of the amendment of the Constitution of the linited States; and it is there defined, "the right of the object to petition the king." By reference to the causes of complaint, as set forth in the pr amble to the Bill, it will be seen, that the grievance for which redress was longht, was the prosecution of the petitioners, when they assembled to prepare a petition, or to present it. Sta tures had been enacted during the reign of the Stuarts. and flows imposed, to prevent the king's subjects either from preparing the petition, or presenting it to Parliment; and it was to secure them against these acts of violence, that this provision was made in the English Bill of Rights. By an abridgment of the right petition, was meant nothing more or less than a law which should prevent the king's subjects from assembling to prepare their politions, and present it to Parnament. So much for the light which history throws upon this subject; and, indeed, the very words of the provision contained in the first article of the amendment of the Constitution of the U S , confirms your commet ee in the belief, that the definition here given is correct. The expression is, that "Congress shall make no law airidging the right of the people, peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grinvances." It is the right to assemble and present the petition, that was here secured, and it was to protect the enjoyment of it against violence; it was to prevent the Federal Government from suppressing by law the right of the people to assemble, prepare, and present their petition to Congress, that the amendment was made.

Now has the right of polition, as here defined, been

ired. Your committee think not. The rule of the House does not operate, till after the right of petition has been exercised. It has been begun, it has progressed it is completed, before the petition is ordered to be Wherever a petition is presented and the object of it disclosed, the right of the petitioner is at an end. The petition is then within the control of the body to which it is addressed; and it is their privilege to dispose of it; to grant the prayer of the petition, to reject it, or to neglect to do either.

Take an instance. A petition is prepared, and ad-dressed to the House of Representatives, praying that slavery may be abolished within the District of Colum bia. That petition is introduced by a member of the House, and its object declared. Has not the petitioner done all which he can claim to do! His petition is introduced, its object made known. Is it not now within the control of the House? And if within its ontrol, may not such disposition be made of the pet tion as suits the pleasure of the House? May not the House grant or reject it, lay it on the table, or refusato receive it? Certainly, unless the petitioner claims the right, not only to present his petition, but to direct the disposition of it; to determine whether its prayer shall be granted, or rejected. Nor can your comtee see any difference, in this respect, whether all the petitions relating to slavery be disposed of under a standing order of the House, or by a separate vote take.:

But it is said, that the order of the House is a virtual stridgment of the right of petition, inasmuch as the House reluses to have the petitions read. Your commit-ce see nothing in this. It his object of the petition is eated by the person presenting it, -its contents made nown; and it will hardly be pretended, that every peti ron, whatever may be its length, or character, shall be ead throughout. If this were to be suffered, a whole ession night be consumed in listening to the senseless avings, or dull homilies of those who have no other imployment but to disturb the deliberations of Congress But another view may be taken of this subject.

prohibition is, that Congress shall pass no law abridging the right of petition. Is it pretended that Congress ha passed any such law? Certainly not. The complaint relates to a rule of the House. But the Constitution gives to each House the right to establish rules for the regulation of its own proceedings. In what way, then, has the right of petition been violated. Your committee are unable to see.

Your committee cannot close this report, without ad verting to what they believe the ultimate aim of the peitioners, the immediate abolition of slavery. Ought this o be attempted? It is idle to talk about abstract duty, abstract obligation.

A duty, or an obligation, implies something to be done and when anything is to be done, a man's duty must desend upon the occasion, the circumstances, the situation e to be affected by his conduct. An act which a ould be o'ligatory on one occasion, might not be upon mother To-day, rebellion may be justifiable; to morrow, t may be otherwise. As a general rule, all restraint upon personal liberty

s unwarrantable. But there is a rule paramount to this, and which may control it, self-detence. To this law all there are subordinate. To detend himself, a man may t-prive and her of his liberty; and, it an individual may in it, a people may do the same. If this be true, the question is, whether the danger to be apprehended from immediate abolition of elavers be such as to authoize the restraint of the blacks in personal liberty, at the present time Such is the opinion of your committee.

In some of the States the blacks out number the whites. They are ignorant, and destitute of property. They are been slaves, and they will remember it. Let them be emancipated, and they will claim the rights of citi-sens. If denied, what fellows? Civil war, the event which, must be the extermination of the blacks or whites. But elevate them to the rights of citizenhe whites hip place the ballot in their hands, and every election vill be a question of color. Nor can the issue be at all The Southern States would have a black abital invernor and a black Legislature; black Senators and lack Representatives in Congress; black Judges, and our committee fear, black laws. Shall the land of Washington and Jefferson be surrendered to a race of

laves, without capacity, brutal, cowardly, grovelling in heir dispositions, upon whom nature has fixed the seal of perpetual inferiority? It is not to be believed. That the slave must, and will be emancipated, at some future day, cannot be doubted. But an event of such magnitude is not to be brought about in a moment. It will require years for its accomplishment; and he that would attempt it rachly, heeds little the consequences

that must ensue. Your committee ask leave to submit the following

resolutions: ALBERT BAKER. for the committee Resulted. That the relation of master and slave, as established by law within the jurisdiction of any of the States, is an institution for which the State, within which it is established, is alone responsible, and with